FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 FEBRUARY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Reporting the 18 February attack on a Kuwaiti container ship, Tehran radio contended that the ship was attacked by an "unknown plane" while INA cited reports accusing Iran. However, Iran is believed to be responsible for two additional attacks on Gulf shipping on 18-19 February, *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported. A fully laden South Korean oil tanker was attacked near the Kuwaiti container ship on 18 February sustaining light damage, and a Saudi vessel sustained "superficial damage" following an attack near the Shah Allum shoal on 19 February, according to the paper.

PLO-Jordan

Following 2 days of meetings in Tunis, the PLO Executive Committee issued a statement, published by Amman's *AL-DUSTUR*, stating that the PLO Executive Committee approved the Palestinian-Jordanian plan for action. The statement noted that the plan of action is based on rejecting "capitulatory plans" including Security Council Resolution 242.

Lebanon

Security — The IDF killed one "terrorist" and arrested five suspects during searches in the southern village of Tibnin, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement carried by ITIM. As for the Beirut area, Voice of Lebanon radio announced that Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia killed a French officer in an attack on a French observers' position in Al-Shuwayfat.

Politics — Former President Sulayman Franjiyah and Druze Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra called for President Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation in statements reported respectively by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon and the PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. A PSP source cited by the Voice of the Mountain announced that PSP leader Walid Junblatt will not attend cabinet sessions until the government carries out promised reforms. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Rashid Karami denied rumors of an impending cabinet reshuffle, according to MENA.

Sudan

U.S. Aid — President Ja'far Numayri, at a press conference reported by Omdurman radio, stressed that Sudan has not received any "official information" from the U.S. Government on the suspension of assistance.

SPLA Controlled Areas — The Sudanese People's Liberation Army is in "full control" of the Equatoria region and is occupying the town of Waw in the Upper Nile Region, according to JANA.

Iranian Economy

In line with the government's policy of strengthening the private sector, it is planning to sell industries confiscated from supporters of the shah's regime, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi announced in a speech broadcast by Tehran Radio. The aim is to encourage "small capital," he said, and the employees of these factories will be given first preference in the sale of shares. Denying that the government has "gone toward nationalization in practice," he pointed out that the state sector accounts for only one-ninth of the total capital of registered companies. He also contended that Iran has a "healthy" economy despite the war and "conspiracies," asserting that inflation has fallen to 11.9 percent and that investment and output are growing.

Afghanistan

Foreign Relations — A DRA Foreign Ministry official informed the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul that Afghanistan rejects as "completely baseless and untrue" Pakistani claims that two Afghan planes bombed the Kharlachi area on 11 February, BAKHTAR reported.

Mujahidin Operation — In what is considered the "biggest" mujahidin operation in almost a year, 30 Soviet and DRA soldiers were killed and 10 Soviet trucks were destroyed in an ambush near Qandahar on 13 February, Riyadh radio noted citing sources "very close" to the Afghan mujahidin.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 034 *20 February 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: Karmal Makes 'Rare' Visit to Kabul ..... C 1
Pakistani Envoy Summoned on Airspace Violations ..... C 1
Polish Military Paper Interviews Saddiqi *[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 12 Feb]* ..... C 1
Security Tight in Kabul for 22 Feb Anniversary *[Voice of Islamic Revolution]* ..... C 2
Counterrevolutionaries Crushed in Baghlan Province ..... C 2
Riyadh Reports Recent Mujahidin Operations ..... C 3
30 Regime Troops Killed ..... C 3
Attempts To End Seige Foiled ..... C 3
12 Officials Killed ..... C 3
2 Soviet Diplomats Killed ..... C 3
40 Casualties in Laghman ..... C 3

INDIA

Gandhi Asks for Sikh Help To Solve Punjab Problem ..... E 1
Zail Singh Assents to Antidefection Bill ..... E 1
Princess Anne Begins Visit to Calcutta 19 Feb ..... E 1
Sri Lankan Proposal for Patrols Being Examined ..... E 1
Sri Lankan Navy Fires on Tamil Refugee Exodus ..... E 1
Sri Lankan Refugees Report Death Threat ..... E 1
Manipur Insurgents Kill 14 in 18 Feb Ambush ..... E 1

PAKISTAN

Zia on Constitution, Non-Aggression Pact Talks ..... F 1
Zia Meets With Visiting British Defense Chief ..... F 1
Delhi Says 109 Opposition Leaders Arrested ..... F 1
Election Candidate's Affiliations Listed ..... F 1
MRD Election Boycott Termed 'Complete Failure' *[PAKISTAN TIMES 7 Feb]* ..... F 1
Editorial Discusses 'Peaceful' Election Campaign *[PAKISTAN TIMES 8 Feb]* ..... F 2
USSR Envoy on Delhi Spy Case, Economic Relations *[PAKISTAN TIMES 15 Feb]* ..... F 2
DAWN: Vigilance Against Espionage Must Increase *[14 Feb]* ..... F 3
DAWN Discusses South Asian Regional Cooperation *[13 Feb]* ..... F 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Cabinet Discusses Alleged Statements in India ..... G 1
Trade, Research Talks With Bangladesh Open *[Dhaka]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Khamene'i Congratulates Al-Asad on Reelection ..... I 1
Khamene'i Addresses Envoys to Africa, Mideast ..... I 1
Lebanese Religious Leader Confers With Khamene'i ..... I 1
TV Airs Lebanon March To Refute Western Reports ..... I 1
Kuwaiti Stand on Lebanese 'Triumph' Viewed ..... I 1
Ardabili Addresses Foreign Ministry Graduates ..... I 2
Majlis Begins Debate on New Budget Bill ..... I 2
Joint Staff Commmand Issues Communique No 2,009 ..... I 2
Reporters Tour Atomic Plant Hit by Iraq 13 Feb ..... I 2
Iranian Volunteers, 'Crusaders' Leave for Front ..... I 2
Further Report ..... I 3
Pakistani Industrial, Commercial Experts Arrive ..... I 3
Heavy Industries Minister Nabavi To Visit Japan ..... I 3
Minister Reports Improved Road Transportation ..... I 3
Iranians Expelled by Kuwait Arrive in Bushehr ..... I 4
IRNA: Kuwait To Deport Acquitted Iranians ..... I 4
Clandestine: Velayati To Visit USSR in March *[Radio Nejat-e Iran]* ..... I 4
Clandestine: Soviet Missiles Near Afghan Border *[Free Voice of Iran]* ..... I 4
Workers' Solidarity Trade Union Begins Work *[KAYHAN AIR EDITION 7 Feb]* ..... I 4
Airline Personnel Strike Paralyzes Travel *[Radio Nejat-e Iran]* ..... I 4
Feda'iyan-e Khalq Issues Anniversary Message *[Voice of Feda'i]* ..... I 5

AFP: Karmal Makes 'Rare' Visit to Kabul

HK191150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 19 (AFP) — Afghan guerrillas were believed to have destroyed 10 Soviet tanker trucks in a night ambush on a convoy near Qandahar last Wednesday, killing 30 Soviet and Afghan soldiers, the AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS which backs the guerrillas said today.

The attack appeared to signal a revival of resistance in the Qandahar region.

At the same time, according to security sources, resistance activities had recently fallen off considerably in the Afghan capital Kabul.

The AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS, based in the northwest Pakistani city of Peshawar near the border, said last Wednesday's attack near Qandahar was the biggest against a military convoy for more than a year.

The guerrillas, using rockets, also destroyed a tank and two troop transports escorting the convoy, which had halted near a Soviet military post west of Qandahar for the night, it said.

In recent guerrilla activity, a Western diplomatic source here said, 12 Afghan officials had been killed by guerrillas in Qandahar old city last Tuesday, and three helicopters destroyed on the ground at the city limits a week earlier.

Guerrillas also destroyed three troop transport helicopters on the ground last week near Ghazni, between Qandahar and Kabul.

In Kabul, where guerrilla activity had fallen, Western embassies were still reporting sporadic rocket fire in western districts and near the airport, security sources said.

But these did not seem to have killed anyone, or caused heavy damage.

Security had also noticably eased in Kabul, where supplies remained satisfactory, the sources added.

Probably to counter rumours among Western diplomats that he was about to be dismissed, President Babrak Karmal had made one of his rare visits in the city a few days ago, widely covered by official television.

The West German and U.S. Embassies had meanwhile protested to the Afghan Government and Soviet Embassy against Soviet use of "fireball" flares during landing and takeoff at the military airport.

These were intended to divert guerrilla ground-to-air missiles. The West German mission had been hit by "fireballs" three times, a Western diplomatic source said.

There had also been a blaze on the U.S. Embassy lawn.

Soviet Antonov transport planes used at least 48 flares each time they landed, the source said.

Pakistani Envoy Summoned on Airspace Violations

LD191340 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Kabul, 19 Feb, (BAKHTAR) — The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday at 0930. The official in charge of the First Political Department read the following statement to him:

Pakistani authorities have recently once again claimed that two Afghan aircraft entered Parachinar airspace on 11 February and dropped two bombs in an area 3 km southeast of Kharlachi.

The relevant DRA authorities regard this claim of the Pakistani authorities as a completely baseless and untrue allegation and resolutely reject it. The DRA authorities once again demand the responsible authorities of Pakistan to refrain from making such baseless allegations and hostile propaganda against the DRA which will intensify tension in the region.

Polish Military Paper Interviews Saddiqi

AU151640 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 5

[Interview given by Major General Muhammed Yasin Saddiqi, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Afghan Armed Forces, to *ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI*: "You Cannot Turn Back the Clock of History" — date, place not given; first paragraph is *ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI* introduction]

[Excerpts] The *ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI* editorial board has asked Major General M. Yasin Saddiqi to reply to a number of questions.

[*ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI*] Not so long ago the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] celebrated its 20th anniversary. What is its position in the country and what are the stages of its political and organizational struggle?

[Saddiqi] The PDPA and its General Secretary Babrak Karmal have received a congratulatory message in connection with the 20th anniversary of our party. Although 20 years are a historically short period of time, our party has scored many achievements. It was responsible for the victory of the revolution and has been in power for almost 7 years, bearing responsibility before our people, our fatherland, and history. The following factors make it possible for it to fulfill its historic mission:

1) The party continues to daily improve its leading revolutionary theory and to consciously lead the social movement;

2) The PDPA is a party of the workers class and all working people, which means that it represents the basic interests of the leading classes and groups of our people and the interests of all our people and our fatherland;

3) The PDPA is a developed sociopolitical force and represents that form of class organization in which the experience and

knowledge of the previous generations of revolutionaries and of the present revolutionary movement have been embodied.

[*ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI*] What are the most urgent tasks of your party? What are its successes, difficulties, and revolutionary plans?

[Saddiqi] Our revolution's aims and tasks are fully democratic: To completely eliminate the remnants of feudalism, to curb the influence and plots of imperialism, to carry out a just agrarian reform to settle the ownership of waters, to equitably divide land among the landless and small farmers, to raise living standards, to truly develop the cultures of the Afghan peoples in a progressive spirit, to democratize social and political life, and to follow a peaceful foreign policy.

The April Revolution has not developed dynamically. Aside from the burdens of the past, the process of democratizing our social life and of tackling various sociopolitical problems such as nationalities, religions, traditions, the economy, and culture was beset by serious errors, distortions, deviations, and discord. That is why most of the PDPA's tasks have not been implemented and the changes initiated to improve the situation of our people have been halted. Hafizullah Amin bears the main responsibility for this. Internal and external counterrevolution has taken advantage of all this.

The terrorist activities and banditry of the counterrevolutionaries have been responsible for a tense military and political situation in some regions of the country. People continue to suffer, blood continues to flow, and material losses continue to increase. People are bound to know that only the counterrevolution is responsible for their difficulties and shortages.

[*ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI*] What is the military-political situation in Afghanistan? What are the results of ideological and political work among soldiers?

[Saddiqi] It is becoming increasing obvious that this situation is developing more and more in our favor with each passing day. We have captured or destroyed many depots with arms and ammunition, and the initiative in war operations belongs to our troops. However, it must be said that the stand of imperialism and reactionary regimes regarding the situation in the regions of our country and regarding the April Revolution is a drastic testimony to the dangerous policy of U.S. imperialism.

Faithful to its peaceful foreign policy, revolutionary Afghanistan continues to resolutely defend the cause of peace in the world.

However, our proposals to settle the Afghan situation by peaceful means have not been met with common sense by the other side. Following the April Revolution, imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, and other enemies of progress unleashed a bestial and mad campaign against our country and revolution, and against our desire to ensure peace, freedom, progress, and happiness for our people.

In our party and political work we pay special attention to the favorable implementation of the tasks posed for our troops, to effective patrolling and ambushing, to safeguarding the rear bases and communications, and to improving military, vocational, and political training in training institutions in order to raise the combat efficiency of soldiers.

All these tasks indicate that the commanders, political bodies, and party organizations have an increased role to play in implementing Politburo instructions on raising the combat readiness and ability of units and subunits.

These instructions are dealt with by the national sessions of the secretaries of the primary party organizations in the Armed Forces and by the meetings of the Armed Forces Command.

The slanderous propaganda of the counterrevolutionaries and the aggressive plots and intrigues as well as hypocritical plans of imperialism and reaction have been completely unmasked.

Our ideological work has been improved in terms of quantity and quality thanks to political training and the activities to propagate culture and education.

Following the April Revolution, over 100,000 soldiers have joined courses in elementary education and over 56,000 of them have obtained certificates of completion.

All this bodes well for the progress of our revolution and for its effective defense against our enemies.

Security Tight in Kabul for 22 Feb Anniversary

GF190710 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Pashto 1700 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] In anticipation of the possible demonstrations on 22 February that were announced by mujahidin, the Soviet occupationist forces have taken strict security measures in Kabul to frighten our Muslim brothers.

After holding a sham trial of 15 mujahidin brothers at the oil company personnel club in Mazar-e Sharif on 11 and 13 February, the Karmal mercenaries issued a communique announcing that 8 have been sentenced to death while the other 7 received long prison terms.

Counterrevolutionaries Crushed in Baghlan Province

LD171742 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] In line with successful operations by the security forces toward crushing and eliminating the murderous counterrevolutionary bands in the country's villages and districts, as a result of the successful operation by the security forces which was recently mounted in the villages of Baghlan Province, a number of armed rebels who were disrupting the peaceful life of the inhabitants of those areas, along with their criminal ringleader, Abdul Nasir, were crushed and a large quantity of weapons and assorted equipment was seized from them.

Also, 25 of their hiding places were destroyed.

Riyadh Reports Recent Mujahidin Operations

30 Regime Troops Killed

LD191324 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Sources very close to the Afghan mujahidin stated that approximately 30 Soviet and Afghan soldiers were killed on 13 February near Qandahar in an ambush laid by the Afghan mujahidin. The Afghan mujahidin news agency reported that 10 Soviet trucks were destroyed during the operation that is considered the biggest mujahidin operation in almost a year.

The mujahidin used rockets in their operation and destroyed a tank and two armored vehicles. The sources pointed out that this operation shows the escalation of resistance operations in Qandahar where the civilian population was subjected to almost daily fierece air attacks.

Attempts To End Seige Foiled

LD192117 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] The Afghan mujahidin were able to foil three attempts by Kabul regime forces to break the extended seige around a large group of government soldiers in three Afghan cities.

Western diplomatic sources said today in New Delhi that Soviet aircraft dropped supplies to the besieged soldiers, but three Soviet convoys failed to break through resistance force lines and suffered heavy losses.

12 Officials Killed

LD191801 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1605 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Feb (SPA) — Afghan mujahidin killed 12 Afghan Government officials near Qandahar, according to news reporting that the second largest city in the country was under siege earlier this month.

On the other hand, the Afghan mujahidin attacked with rockets three Soviet helicopters while transporting Soviet soldiers near Ghazni, south of Kabul, last week. The attack resulted in the destruction of the helicopter.

It is also reported that the mujahidin were able to destroy the Soviet scientific and cultural center during an attack with rockets on 11 February.

Western diplomatic source said today that the Soviets are reinforcing their fortifications around Kabul in order to stop the mujahidin from reaching it. The diplomatic sources consider that the reinforcement of fortifications around Kabul indicates that the Soviets do not intend to abandon Kabul.

2 Soviet Diplomats Killed

LD162203 Riyadh SPA in English 1910 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 16 SPA — Two Soviet diplomats and six military advisers were killed as a result of a daylight attack by Afghan mujahidin on a hotel in Herat town in north-western Afghanistan, the agency AFGHAN PRESS reported today. On the other hand, the agency said 15 Afghan soldiers defected to the mujahidin side the same day.

It reported continued heavy fighting in Paktia and Konar Provinces of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the agency said mujahidin last week ambushed a Soviet-Afghan military convoy moving from (?Jalalabad) to Asadabad, capital of Konar Province, killing nine Soviet troops. After the attack, 13 Kabul regime's troops deserted with arms to join the resistance forces, the agency added. It said five mujahidin were also killed during the attack on the convoy.

In retaliation, Soviet MIG's and helicopters bombed the area, killing nearly 60 civilians and wounding more than 100 people.

40 Casualties in Laghman

LD162248 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] The Afghan mujahidin inflicted 40 dead and wounded on the Soviet forces and the forces of the ruling regime in Afghanistan, and also captured 70 soldiers and caught 4 motorized guns and 54 mechanical rifles, Kalashnikovs, and 19 pistols. This occurred during attacks carried out by the mujahidin against the Soviet and Afghan forces in the Province of Laghman during the period between 17 January and 3 February.

Gandhi Asks for Sikh Help To Solve Punjab Problem

BK191625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Mr Rajiv Gandhi has said a new education policy is likely to be introduced next year. Addressing a number of meetings at Indore and Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh, he said the policy is being chalked out.

In a meeting at Khandwa, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that a judicial inquiry into the riots in Delhi following the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi will not be in the interest of Sikhs. PTI reports that Mr Gandhi said he is very keen to safeguard the interests of Sikhs and does not want an atmosphere against them to be built up again. He sought the help of the entire Sikh community, including the Akalis, to solve the Punjab problem. They should raise their voice against terrorists and other forces trying to weaken the nation.

Mr Gandhi said the center is not discriminating against any state while providing aid. He alleged that the three opposition ruled states — West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh — have failed in utilizing the central assistance properly.

Mr Gandhi said developments can be made only in an atmosphere of peace and coexistence. He said India wants to maintain cordial relations with its neighbors.

Zail Singh Assents to Antidefection Bill

BK160455 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has given his assent to the antidefection bill. It was passed by both houses of Parliament during the last session. The bill, which now becomes an act, will disqualify a member of any party from membership of parliament or state legislature if he or she defects to another party after election. However, there are separate provisions dealing with split and merger of political parties, which will not attract disqualification under the act.

Princess Anne Begins Visit to Calcutta 19 Feb

BK191257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Princess Anne of Britain has arrived in Calcutta on a 2-day visit to the city. During her stay she will visit some of the projects of Save the Children Fund of which she is the president. Earlier, on her arrival today, she was received at the airport by the British high commissioner, Mr Robert Redgarry, and the field director of children fund in India, Mr V.J. Cambal.

Sri Lankan Proposal for Patrols Being Examined

BK191617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that India is examining the Sri Lankan proposal for joint patrolling of the Palk Strait by the navies of the two countries. The proposal was made by the Sri Lanka foreign minister, Mr Hameed, during the talks with the Indian high commissioner, Mr S.J.S. Chatwal, in Colombo on Friday. Mr Chatwal arrived in New Delhi last night. According to the spokesman the high commissioner is in the capital on a brief holiday.

Sri Lankan Navy Fires on Tamil Refugee Exodus

BK191027 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] According to agency reports a number of Tamils coming to India from Sri Lanka were injured (?when) the Sri Lankan Navy fired on their boats yesterday. The firing forced the three boats carrying about 100 passengers to change their course. They landed at Dhanushkodi near Rameswaram. The agency adds that this is the first time that Sri Lankan Navy fired on Tamils leaving the island. With the steady exodus of refugees from Sri Lanka continuing since the 4th of this month, over 4,400 refugees have already arrived in Rameswaram; 927 refugees from (Rafalai), Jaffna, and Talaimannar landed in Rameswaram yesterday.

Sri Lankan Refugees Report Death Threat

BK200314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] The flow of Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka is continuing unabated. Seventy-three more families reached Rameswaram yesterday. Over 4,700 refugees have so far arrived in the present spell. According to these refugees, the Tamils in the northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka have been asked by the security forces to leave their dwellings by the 15th of next month [15 March]. Otherwise they would be killed.

Manipur Insurgents Kill 14 in 18 Feb Ambush

BK191241 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] In Manipur, 13 Army personnel and 1 circle [area officer] officer of the village volunteer force were killed in Ukhrul District yesterday in an ambush by the insurgents. The Army personnel included one junior commissioned officer and 12 other ranks. The area is being combed by the security forces to track down the insurgents.

Zia on Constitution, Non-Aggression Pact Talks

BK191633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the necessary constitutional amendments have been prepared and will be announced before or during the elections, or in any case before the first session of the elected assembly. Talking to newsmen on arrival in Lahore from Karachi today, he said in fact everything had been decided and only an announcement on an appropriate time is to be made.

In response to a question, the president said the constitution was not a divine mixture. However, he was happy and proud of preserving the 1973 Constitution, which had not been abrogated but only kept in abeyance. He said they were proud that they had not resorted solely to martial law while running the administration of the country, but made use of the provisional constitution order — which by its very name is provisional. In fact, it consists of clauses of the 1973 Constitution.

The president said he wanted the country to benefit from the experience of our 8 years of running the country. He said the constitution would be amended only to the extent that is relevent and necessary. He said these amendements could be judged and analyzed only after their publication. He said that in the referendum the people had given him a mandate to make necessary amendments to the Constitution.

Answering a question about talks with India on a non-aggression pact, the president said according to reports the two countries were expected to have meetings in March and something would result from them.

Zia Meets With Visiting British Defense Chief

BK191710 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] The visiting chief of the British Defense Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Lahore today. He exchanged views with the president on matters of mutual interest. The president presented a book to the British field marshal on [poet philosopher] Allame Iqbal.

Later, Sir Edwin Bramall attended a reception hosted by the president in his honor. General Rahimuddin Khan, chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Committee, and Punjab Governor Lieutenant General Ghulam Jilani Khan attended the reception.

Delhi Says 109 Opposition Leaders Arrested

BK201358 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] In Pakistan 109 political leaders and workers in Sind and Northwest Frontier Province have been detained on charges of inciting public to boycott the forthcoming general elections. An official spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad that the figure is likely to go up when full details of arrests are received.

Election Candidate's Affiliations Listed

BK191741 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Candidates belonging to all walks of life are participating in Monday's [25 February] National Assembly elections. There are in all 1,056 candidates in the field. Analysts say the National Assembly that will come into being as a result of the elections will be fully respresentative of various spheres of society and a new leadership will emerge to guide the affairs of the state. According to analysts there are 291 candidates in the field who had been associated with the defunct political parties. Other candidates include 9 federal and 14 provincial ministers; 104 members of the federal advisory council; 41 former members of the past National Assembly; 50 former members of the past provincial assemblies; 11 former federal ministers; 11 former provincial ministers; 1 former speaker; 3 former senators; 65 lawyers; 12 religious scholars; 11 persons belonging to various professions, including doctors, engineers and educational experts; 12 women; 141 landlords; 9 chairmen of zakat and usher [tithe] committees; 2 former chairmen of zakat and usher committees; 34 traders; 5 industrialists; 3 transporters; 6 journalists; 12 retired officers of the Armed Forces; 35 chairmen of local bodies; 5 mayors and 2 deputy mayors; 28 councillors; 41 members of district councils; and 70 persons belonging to union councils and municipal committees.

Among the candidates associated with the defunct political parties, 79 belong to the defunct Pakistan People's Party; 92 to the defunct Pakistan Muslim League; 61 to the defunct Jamiat Islami; 14 to the defunct Tehrik-e Istiqlal; 13 to the defunct Jamait Ulema-e Pakistan — Noorani group; 5 to the defunct Progressive People's Party; 2 to the defunct National Democratic Party; and 3 to the National Awami Party — Pakhtoonkhwa.

MRD Election Boycott Termed 'Complete Failure'

GF160459 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 "Election '85" Supplement p ii

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Feb 6: The stage is now set for the conduct of the general elections in the country as all necessary arrangements in this regard have almost been finalised by the Election Commission.

The electors are anxious to use their right of franchise after a lapse of many years and are not prepared to pay heed to any calls asking them to refrain from this exercise. They have been turning a deaf ear to the calls of boycott by the MRD, which has proved to be a complete failure.

The mass support to the president's Islamisation policies and active participation in the election activities by the people from all shades of life is ample proof and a solid indication of the fact, that a new culture is taking its roots in the national life.

The emergence of new faces on the political scene, which is a prominent feature of the current elections, holds good promise for the future shape of things in Pakistan. The new parliament, bound to merge as a result of these polls, would certainly be dominated by the representatives of the younger generation.

Political observers in the capital have expressed the opinion that certain politicians, who have decided to boycott the elections, have themselves sealed their fate. Keeping themselves aloof from the democratic process of elections for the restoration of a civilian government would serve no positive purpose, than to inflict a death blow on their political career, they said.

The masses too seem to be fed up with the ever increasing gulf of differences amongst various groups of politicians within a party or outside a party. They are not going to waste the opportunity of using their right of vote for the vain quest of politicians to grab power.

A unique feature of the present electioneering activities by the candidates is that almost all of them have been made to face the voters directly due to the ban imposed by the government on the use of loud-speakers for canvassing.

Commitment to the cause of Islam and the ideology of Pakistan, is another significant change being observed in the door-to-door canvassing of the candidates.

The immense love for Islam, exhibited by the masses during the 1977 movement for the enforcement of Nizam-e Mustafa [Islamic system] and then demonstrated through a massive 'Yes' vote in the referendum, has compelled the contestants to keep the continuation of Islamisation process on top of their list of priorities and election manifesto.

Instead of mud-slinging and character assassination of the rival candidates, the contestants are now devoting their fullest attention to the explanation before the masses of their future programmes for the promotion of Islamic cause in the country.

An atmosphere of accommodation, tolerance and decent competition now characterises the entire election campaign in all major towns and the social life has not been subject to violence and unrest as has been the experience during the last two elections in the country.

The complete impartiality of the government and the absence of political parties from the election scene, due to polls being held on partyless basis has provided a good opportunity to the people to chose appropriate persons for their representation without being allured by the traps and glamour of money, party affiliations, official status or the community prejudices.

Editorial Discusses 'Peaceful' Election Campaign

GF160450 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Firmly on Course"]

[Text] Talking to newsmen in Lahore President Ziaul Haq once again made it clear that there is not going to be any change in the mode and dates of elections and that speculations in this regard in a section of the press were totally baseless. He affirmed that elections will be held as scheduled. He pointed out that the reports about the supposed MRD-government talks had no basis in fact and amounted to sowing confusion in the minds of the people. He said that no dialogue was taking place and the only route now open was that of elections.

He emphasised that the nation's march towards representative rule could not be stopped by a handful of individuals who were bent on pursuing negative politics which did a lot of harm to national interests in the past. The president said the government was determined to see that elections were held in a fair and peaceful manner, and it would not allow a disruption of the polling schedule by any group. He stressed that it was not the destiny of the Pakistani nation to be always a plaything in the hands of a few politicians who stood discredited in the eyes of the public. In this context he referred to the new leadership to emerge as a result of the polls, which he said, would be at the helm of affairs in the country in the future.

President Ziaul Haq's categorical declaration that the polls will be held as scheduled should dispel any confusion that may have been created in the mind of the people by irresponsible kite-flying in the press. Some newspapers have over the past few weeks kept publishing reports, attributed to unknown sources, about the so-called "talks" and "contacts" between the government and the opposition. Their only effect has been to create doubt and confusion in the people's mind about the holding of the elections. The president's clarification should now scotch all rumours and dissuade newspapers, out to boost circulation at any costs, from printing unfounded stories that cannot be in any way construed as being in the national interest. Needless to say, at this stage nothing should be done that deflects attention from the goal of elections.

As for the disgruntled elements they are in a hopeless minority and have a little following in the country. They are the people who played with the destiny of this country in the past and did immense damage to its interests. The record of their "achievements" in the last 37 years is before the masses who can have little love lost for them. Those who have opted to remain out of the political process cannot but be left behind as the caravan would move on. There is a precedent for this in the early sixties. The president has this example from our recent history in mind when he said that a new leadership will emerge from the current political contest. As it is, people are taking an enthusiastic part in the election campaign. Door-to-door canvassing is in full swing and walls are plastered with the posters of candidates. There is so much activity but it is all completely peaceful and well-organised. There are no disturbances and no breach of the peace. This is a new kind of election which is totally free from any negative frills. One can be sure that these polls will throw up a mature and dedicated leadership which will be able to give the country the political stability which has eluded it in the last 37 years.

USSR Envoy on Delhi Spy Case, Economic Relations

GF191317 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The *PAKISTAN TIMES* was the target of a gruelling criticism by the Soviet ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. Vitaliy Smirnov, on Thursday in his address at a local hotel.

The envoy was greatly upset over the publication in the newspaper of a news item by an Indian News Agency, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, which said that the confessions by the suspects in the espionage scandal linked France, East Germany, Soviet Union and Poland.

Earlier, in his main address the ambassador paid tributes to India for playing a great role in international affairs. "Our ties with India", he said, "are continuing to expand. In both countries Soviet-Indian friendship has become a deep-rooted popular tradition."

Yet, the publication of a news item circulated by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA angered the Ambassador a great deal.

The ambassador was critical of a write-up published by the newspaper from its own correspondent in Washington which praised Pakistan for being a host to a large number of refugees from Afghanistan. The news item that a congressman in Washington had praised Pakistan's hospitality extended to Afghan refugees also irked the ambassador.

In his address entitled "The USSR and the Asian Security" he said that the Soviet Union stood for a political settlement of the situation "around" Afghanistan. He said that the indirect Geneva talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan was a means to finding a political solution of the situation "around" Afghanistan. That was why the Soviet Union considered it a step in the right direction. He said that a positive result of these talks was not forthcoming mainly because "aggression" against Afghanistan was not only continuing but even increasing.

He said "a prominent place in the Soviet Union's relations with the newly-free countries was taken by the co-operation with India." He said that the Soviet Union welcomed the increasing role played by India in international affairs and its ties with India are continuing to expand. Indo-Soviet ties, he said, were model relations between states with different social systems.

After enumerating a number of steps taken by Pakistan and the Soviet Union in the economic field, he said that there were three obstacles in the development of these relations. They were:

(1) Pakistan's increasing involvement in undeclared war against Afghanistan.
(2) Discrimination of the USSR's Embassy and other Soviet missions in Pakistan, and
(3) Anti-Soviet propaganda in Pakistan.

Based on these factors, he said, the economic relations between Pakistan and Soviet Union have touched the zero point.

DAWN: Vigilance Against Espionage Must Increase

GF171210 Karachi DAWN in English 14 Feb 85 p 5

[Editorial: "The Delhi Spy Scandal"]

[Excerpt] Although blatant commercialism appears to have been the major factor behind India's spy scandal, its implications for the country's security are obviously more disturbing for New Delhi. No government would cherish its sensitive — and, sometimes, sinister — secrets being leaked out, regardless of whether they jeopardise its strategic safety or prove highly embarrassing politically. How else can the plans to launch a 'preemptive' strike on Pakistan's nuclear facilities at Kahuta or to aid Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka, which were also leaked, be described? It is plain that New Delhi's latest espionage crisis holds a lesson for other Third World countries. It is they who will have to protect their state secrets and no amount of vigilance in this regard can be considered to be too much.

It cannot be denied that India's counter-espionage agencies have much to account for. The ease with which the espionage network operated is stunning — top secret documents were recovered from the residences of junior officials, the office photocopier was freely used and information was duplicated and triplicated for multiple use. It was only when the American CIA inadvertently leaked information about a 'preemptive' strike on Kahuta that the Indian intelligence got on the trail.

Another factor to be wary of is the size of the diplomatic missions Third World countries are obliged to house in their capitals and other cities. Two great powers had 91 and 67 men each in their embassies in New Delhi alone. Governments are known to have even bigger contingents stationed in the capitals of countries much smaller than India. Obviously such over-extended missions afford plenty of opportunity of abuse of privilege. But mere denunciation of a profession which has on occasions stooped to cloak-and-dagger methods will not suffice. It is important that governments, especially those from the Third World which are more vulnerable, take effective measures to preempt espionage by enhancing vigilance, plugging loopholes in their counter-intelligence systems and cutting down the avenues open to foreign missions to spy on their host. This must be a continuous process, for vigilance cannot be effective if it is sporadic.

DAWN Discusses South Asian Regional Cooperation

GF151440 Karachi DAWN in English 13 Feb 85 P 5

[Editorial: "SARC: Forging New Bonds"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the member states of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) who met recently in Male, Maldives, have decided to set up seven research organisations to forge greater cooperation in meteorology, health, civil aviation, shipping, agriculture and communications.

The major progress SARC has made since its inception has been in the degree of institutionalisation it has achieved. In respect of any tangible cooperation member countries, namely, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan appear to be moving towards each other.

But their approach is cautious and tempered with pragmatism. For good reasons they do not appear to be in a hurry to produce results. Each of the seven member countries has developed its own technology base and infrastructure. In some fields one or the other can be said to be more advanced than the rest and in a position to help its partners.

Hence it is not surprising that the member countries have decided to cooperate meaningfully in some selected fields. For instance both India and Bangladesh appear to be in a position to provide to the region the meteorological facilities which are to be financed through the SARC budget.

In order to arrive at a final decision, it has been very prudently decided to first study the facilities available in all the participating countries so that whatever technology and facilities are available in meteorology are used for the greater good of the people of the region.

Given the poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance prevailing in South Asia, it is significant that the seven member countries of SARC have decided to join hands to exchange ideas and experiences and forge cooperation for their common benefit in fields which have a direct bearing on hunger, disease and ignorance.

Fruitful cooperation in these fields will not only save time and costs, but would also help them collectively counter the machinations of the developed world aimed at denying the teeming masses of the Third World their legitimate share in the bounties of the universe.

While the need of such a cooperation among the member states of SARC cannot be overemphasised, the task of achieving this objective would appear to be rather complex and complicated. To begin with, while the member states belong to one region and are close neighbors, their respective economies have very little complimentarity.

Secondly, their individual political perceptions of bilateral, regional and international issues tend to be at variance with each other most of the time.

Finally, one of the members, namely India, being relatively advanced politically and economically, it is but natural for the other partners to be wary of its regional policies which at times have appeared to be directed towards seeking predominance in the area. [as published] However, the need of the hour is to identify the areas in which cooperation is possible without political rivalry and economic competition impeding progress.

Research is a field which can provide the minimum meeting ground for the members. This can open new avenues of cooperation and could lead to the development of stronger bonds of friendship among the SARC countries.

SRI LANKA

Cabinet Discusses Alleged Statements in India

BK191335 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Cabinet today discussed a statement (?alleged to have been) made in India by Mr Amirthalingam. Minister of State Dr Anandatissa de Alwis, briefing newsmen after the meeting, said that the government also noted contradictory statements made by the leader of the opposition, Anura Bandaranaike, and Mrs Bandaranaike. Mr Bandaranaike has called upon the government to arrest Mr Amirthalingam, while Mrs Bandaranaike has asked the government to hold talks with him.

Dr De Alwis said that government has received (?variant) reports, (?even the) quotations of Mr Amirthalingam speech. As an example, he cited the Madras *HINDU*, which reported that the TULF had appealed to the Indian Government to intervene directly or through the United Nations to effectively stop the massacre of Tamils in Sri Lanka. However, no report is found with regard to an appeal of armed intervention.

A REUTER report from New Delhi said that India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, has rejected Mr Amirthalingam's appeal to send the Indian troops. The minister said that the government had received reliable information that Mr Amirthalingam had recently gone to Coimbatore in south India to address some refugees from Jaffna. According to the information, the Sri Lankan Tamils there had not allowed him to address the meeting, saying that he was responsible for all difficulties they were undergoing. Following this protest, he had not addressed the Coimbatore meeting.

Dr De Alwis said the government realizes that it was better not to listen to any report. However, he said that investigations are being conducted to ascertain the fact.

Trade, Research Talks With Bangladesh Open

BK170408 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] The first meeting of Bangladesh-Sri Lanka joint committee has begun in Colombo. Mr M. Muniruzzaman, secretary, external resources division, is leading the Bangladesh delegation at the meeting. Bangladesh side showed interest in promoting bilateral cooperation in agricultural research, trade, and some other areas. The delegation also indicated its interest in boosting export of jute and the Sri Lankan side responded favorably.

Khamene'i Congratulates Al-Asad on Reelection

LD191613 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 19, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic cabled a congratulatory message to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria on the occasion of the latter's reelection as president. The president, in a part of the message, said he was certain friendship would become further cemented and that greater Islamic brotherhood would develop in the campaign against Zionism. He also expressed the hope that the two countries would be regarded as a model in bringing about greater Muslim unity.

Khamene'i Addresses Envoys to Africa, Mideast

LD191134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] President Khamene'i told the Islamic Republic's ambassadors and charge d'affaires to African and Arab countries: the ways to counter the threat of reactionary domination, under the name of Islam, in the countries where you are assigned, must be discussed during your meeting.

In his speech at a gathering of ambassadors and charge d'affaires, the president said: The region's reactionaries are spending considerable amounts of petrodollars every single day to restrict the climate for the growth of pure and revolutionary Islamic ideology. Through your contacts with the region's countries, you must embark upon a long-term move to counter that scheme.

Khamene'i then added: We need to give depth to the political front today, something that can be achieved by expanding relations with the countries of the region and by reliance on God's blessing, because the enemies do not wish to see the newly planted Islamic Republic tree take root and bear fruit.

We will be able to consolidate our system against the blows of global arrogance by giving depth to the political front and the revolutionary grandeur that the Islamic Republic is enjoying throughout the world.

In the course of his meeting with [Foreign Minister] Velayati, a number of Foreign Ministry officials and the ambassadors and charge d'affaires to Africa and Arab countries, who are in Tehran to attend a seminar, the president expressed the hope that, while they adhere to morality and diplomatic methods, the political front to counter the plots of global arrogance will be expanded, while relations with the countries of the region will be strengthened and expanded.

Lebanese Religious Leader Confers With Khamene'i

LD191524 Tehran IRNA in English 1440 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 19, IRNA — 'Allameh Seyyed Mohammad Husayn Fadlallah, a militant Lebanese alim met and conferred with the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Monday night.

In this meeting, Fadlallah presented reports on recent political developments in Lebanon, as well as the situation of Islamic groups and Muslim combatants.

Fadlallah is on an extended visit here after having participated in the revolution's anniversary celebrations (1-11 Feb).

TV Airs Lebanon March To Refute Western Reports

LD192148 Tehran IRNA in English 1925 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 19, IRNA — Iranian television aired Monday's massive demonstration by Muslims in the Lebanese port city of Sidon in its evening news program.

The film showed Shi'ite and Sunni ulema side by side in the forefront of thousands of demonstrators, who shouted Allah-o Akbar on the withdrawal of the Zionist forces two days earlier.

The Western media have dispatched distorting reports on the demonstration, depicting it as a "violent" march by "fanatic" Shi'ite Muslims against their Sunni brothers.

Kuwaiti Stand on Lebanese 'Triumph' Viewed

LD191939 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 19 Feb 85

["Kuwait Discouraging Anti-Zionist Struggle" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 19, IRNA — Head of the foreign relations committee of Kuwait's parliament and editor of the right-wing daily *'AL-QABAS* Jassem al-Saghar said here today that the Arab nations are not militarily capable of fighting the Zionist regime because it is supported by the United States and is also a nuclear power.

He said because the Arab nations are currently disarrayed it would not be in their eventual benefit to try to challenge the Zionist government.

The Kuwaiti parliamentary official who was talking at a press interview said it rests with the future generations of the Arab peoples to decide whether to fight the Zionist regime.

The statement of the Kuwaiti official, however, has obvious implications because he has said so immediately after a relatively small group of revolutionary Muslims in Lebanon have turned out victorious in their fighting with Zionist troops in Lebanon despite being unaided by any foreign power.

If a group of revolutionary Muslims have triumphed over the Zionists in Lebanon with very little hardware, naturally the Arab nations with their full arsenals can do a lot more in the event they should decide to challenge the Zionist regime. This is true especially because they are also equipped with the most cutting of all weapons, oil.

The media in Kuwait today took a grim view at the news of a mass rally by thousands of revolutionary Muslims in Sidon Monday, as though in their judgment the Lebanese would have

been better off if they had decided to live peacefully along with the Zionist occupiers of their lands.

Ardabili Addresses Foreign Ministry Graduates
LD191936 Tehran IRNA in English 1837 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 19, IRNA — Chief Justice 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili today told the first group of graduates of the Foreign Ministry's Academy that the Islamic Republic is bent on building an active presence in the world and it needs educated and committed people to act as envoys abroad.

He said once the Islamic Republic entrusted the administration of its affairs to qualified and well-wishing individuals, it can rest assured its political and social system cannot be undermined by internal or external enemies.

"We do not want to be isolated or to put a fence around ourselves," Ardabili said. With the presence of Iranian ambassadors in foreign countries as carriers of the Islamic culture, "we will have an active political presence around the world," he added.

Majlis Begins Debate on New Budget Bill
LD191954 Tehran IRNA in English 1824 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 19, IRNA — The Majlis today began discussing details of the national budget for 1364 (March 20, 1985 - March 20, 1986), whose figures for current expenses, development spending, and borrowing has been considerably cut by the Majlis committees.

The budget bill totals rials 3,638 billion (dlrs 38.7 bn) — not including the budget for government owned industries — with rials 2,567 billion (dlrs 27.3 bn) for current expenses and rials 1,071 billion (dlrs 11.4 bn) for development spending. The original bill introduced by the government last November totaled rials 3,868 billion (dlrs 41.1 bn), with current expenses accounting for aroub rials 2,762 billion (dlrs 12 bn).

The Majlis committees also slashed government borrowing from the Bank Markazi (Central Bank) by nearly a third of what had been in the original bill, to rials 200 billion (dlrs 2.1 bn).

However it raised the level of taxes to nearly 1,140 billion (dlrs 12.1 bn), about rials 77 billion (dlrs 819 mn) higher than what the government had asked for. The target oil income was also reduced considerably from rials 1,867 billion (dlrs 19.8 bn) to 1,650 billion (dlrs 17.5 bn).

Abolhasan Haeri-Zadeh, a member of the Majlis Plan and Budget committee, told deputies in the open session that some estimates on government income in the original bill were deleted because they were either unrealistic or were unessential.

Deputies speaking against the bill stressed on the high level of current spending and the budget's lack of direction while those in favour said it was a step towards reducing dependence on oil exports.

The debate is expected to continue in several sessions of the Majlis and then the bill would be passed to the Council of Guardians for further debate.

Joint Staff Commmand Issues Communique No 2,009
LD191640 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 19, IRNA — A military communique published by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran here today said that Iranian forces had killed and or wounded about 20 Iraqi soldiers in an exchange of artillery fire across the Arvand River Monday.

Communique Number 2009 of the Joint Staff also said that one Iraqi vehicle carrying ammunitions, another munitions depot, two surveillance posts and three larger bunkers of the Iraqi troops were destroyed in an area overlooking Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province of Iran.

Sporadic artillery fire was also traded between Iran's Muslim combatants and the enemy troops in the western and north western fronts on Monday as a result of which the Iranian forces checked enemy operations and its relocation movements killing and or wounding a number of the Iraqi soldiers.

Reporters Tour Atomic Plant Hit by Iraq 13 Feb
LD191612 Tehran IRNA in English 1538 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Bushehr, Bushehr Pr. Feb 19, IRNA — Foreign reporters, film makers and photographers today inspected site of an Iraqi missile attacked atomic power station here.

More than 20 reporters and photographers from AFP, KYODO, APA, Italy and some film makers from several European, Japanese and American television networks inspected wreckage of a missile which fell some hundred meters short of the atomic reactor. During the 3-hour visit, the reporters inspected fragments of the French-made Exocet missile.

In the attack which was carried out Feb. 13, by an Iraqi airplane, one soldier was martyred and some technical instruments were damaged, but the main installations were not damaged at all.

According to military experts, the missile was fired from a distance of at least 50 kms in south and near the central waters of the Pesian Gulf.

The Iraqi aggressor airplane was prevented from scoring direct hits on the station by the effective anti-aircraft fire of Iranian forces.

Iranian Volunteers, 'Crusaders' Leave for Front
GF170535 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] In the continuing the dispatch of people's volunteer forces to the fronts of the imposed war, a large number of volunteers were redispatched to the battlefronts from the Islamic Rev-

olution Guards' Corps of the central provinces of Lorestan, Yazd, Mazandaran, Fars, Kerman, Hamadan, and Chahr Mahall va Bakhtiari, and from the cities of Qom, Khodabandeh, Zanjan, Khurheh, Esfahan, Mamasi, and Qeshm Island.

In conjunction with the dispatch of the crusading brothers to the warstricken areas of our country for the reconstruction of these areas, another group of crusaders of the reconstruction crusade of Neyshabur, who are experts in various fields, left for the war zones of our Islamic country in order to join the victors of Islam amid a warm send-off by their family members and the Hezbollahi residents of these cities.

Further Report

GF190630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit and IRNA, members of the combatant tribes and youths of the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad left for the fronts of the war of truth versus falsehood from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] at Yasuj yesterday afternoon.

During the past 2 days a large number of groups of brother members of the mobilization, members of the Labbayk Ya Khomeyni organization and the volunteers redispatched from (Hasht Gonbad), Sanandaj, Kamyaran, Neyshabur, Esfarayen, Boshruyeh, Ferdows, Gachsaran, Kusheh, Borazjan, Genaveh, Kangan, and Khormuj left for the fronts of the imposed war to fight the aggressor enemy amid warm cheers of "War, war until victory" from the residents of these cities.

A group of brother technicians and experts in various fields from the cities of Zarrinshahr, Qa'en, Bojnurd, Gonabad, and Kakh left for the reconstruction of the warstricken areas and to provide succor to the combatants of Islam.

Pakistani Industrial, Commercial Experts Arrive

LD200652 Tehran IRNA in English 0602 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 20, IRNA — A 10-member Pakistani delegation, comprising industrial and commercial experts, arrived here Tuesday night for a week-long stay to hold talks with Iranian officials on Iran's investment share in two textile projects in Pakistan.

Head of Pakistan's national organization for financial affairs and development, Zafar Iqbal, who heads the delegation, told IRNA that an agreement was signed between Iran and Pakistan in 1975 for the establishment of two textile projects in Pakistan's Baluchistan.

Since the projects were not in a desirable financial and production condition, the Pakistani delegation would hold talks with Iranian officials on the productivity of the projects for which a sum of 70 million dollars has been invested by the two countries, Iqbal said. Speaking on the same subject, Iran's deputy minister of heavy industries, Mostafa Hashemi, said that the agreement for the two textile projects was signed between the two countries in the framework of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD).

Iran holds a 49-percent-share in the two projects, Hashemi added. He noted that the projects, signed by the former regime, were mostly implemented in Pakistan's Baluchistan for political reasons.

In the pre-revolution era, Iran had large investments in Pakistan, Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, Egypt and a number of other states within the framework of various agreements for cooperation with those countries.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran has started a study of productivity and profit-making condition of these projects.

Heavy Industries Minister Nabavi To Visit Japan

LD201002 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20, IRNA — Behzad Nabavi, the Iranian minister of heavy industries will visit Japan next week, it was announced here Wednesday. The visit which is on the invitation of the Japanese Government, will last five days.

The expansion of bilateral economic relations between Iran and Japan is the main topic of next week's talks here when Nabavi will meet and confer with the Japanese minister of international trade and industries and other Japanese officials.

The visit was confirmed in Tehran by the spokesman of the Iranian Ministry of Heavy Industries.

Minister Reports Improved Road Transportation

LD151841 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Feb. 15, IRNA — A draft agreement recently entered into by Iran, Yugoslavia, Italy and Austria to facilitate road transport between Iran and the said countries would be reviewed by the Cabinet in the near future.

Deputy road and transportation minister in charge of road transport, Karbassian, said as a result of revised practices, road transport to and from Iran during the current Iranian year (since March 21, 1984) greatly improved.

Most of the goods lying in waiting at ports of entry in the country had been offloaded and transported to destinations in the country by trucks, he said.

He said certain facilities for Iranian truck drivers leaving to or coming from foreign destinations, such as a DM 1,500 raise in foreign exchange allowance, and elimination of problems which they faced in Europe, helped to mobilise truck drivers and equally save in foreign exchange.

Karbassian also said new procedures had been adopted to speed up road transport of goods within the country, which proved highly effective in the current year.

Iranians Expelled by Kuwait Arrive in Bushehr

GF171334 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] In continuation of its inimical acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran, during the past few days the Government of Kuwait expelled 39 Iranians from that country.

According to the Central News Unit, these persons arrived in Bushehr and Genavi and were housed at the Bushehr camp for repatriates. The expelled persons had been subjected to mental torture in Kuwaiti prisons and their property was confiscated by that country's regime.

IRNA: Kuwait To Deport Acquitted Iranians

LD181527 Tehran IRNA in English 1515 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 18, IRNA — Four Iranian nationals residing in Kuwait are to be deported, despite their acquittal by Kuwait's state security court last week. The four were found innocent on charges of undermining Kuwait's "basic values." They had been detained for a year. All four are expected to arrive in Tehran tonight.

Clandestine: Velayati To Visit USSR in March

GF170813 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Summary from poor reception] The Soviet ambassador in Iran met Khomeyni at Jamaran in the presence of Foreign Minister Velayati and President Khamene'i. A Soviet delegation earlier visited Iran to discuss political and economic cooperation and mutual ties.

In the report by the Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent, the topics discussed between the Soviet delegation and the leaders of Iran's ruling party were the astronomical expenditure of the war, a gas pipeline from Iran to the Soviet Union, the trial of the Tudeh Party leaders and the implementation of the Iran-Soviet economic agreement. The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that it has been decided that in the beginning of March, that is, 2 weeks from now, Foreign Minister Velayati will lead a mullahs' delegation to Moscow.

Clandestine: Soviet Missiles Near Afghan Border

GF191633 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has placed several long-range missiles at a base near the Afghanistan-Iranian border. A former Afghan Air Force NCO who has taken refuge in Pakistan has revealed that 600 Soviet fighter planes are stationed in Afghanistan and the missiles placed at the base near the Iranian border are ready for action.

On several occasions, the Kabul government has mentioned open interference in Afghanistan by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Workers' Solidarity Trade Union Begins Work

GF161400 Tehran KAYHAN AIR EDITION in Persian 7 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Tehran — A new, secret organization, the Iran Workers' Solidarity Committee, has widely circulated a statement among workers and other people in Iran announcing that it has started work in a manner similar to the Polish Workers' Solidarity which has been functioning for several years. This organization claims that in the recent workers' strikes in Iran it has played a leading role.

The workers' solidarity committee announced that while Iranian workers have started a national movement without belonging to any party or having any other similar links, and only for the sake of realizing the legitimate demands of the workers and to show their hatred toward anti-national laws and rude treatment of the rulers, the world Marxists and their allied "Khalqis" are now trying to link themselves with this global movement in order to exploit it.

By condemning these efforts, the Iranian workers announce that our movement is entirely national and has risen from the campaigns of the Iranian nation for restoring democracy and national sovereignty and for guaranteeing Iranian workers their rights as the rest of the Iranian nation.

According to reports received from Iran, although the strike by workers in the steel mills, Mobarakeh steel, the Arak machine-tool factory, Tabriz tractor factory, and the Iran copper complex have ended in a retreat by the government against the legitimate demands of the workers, the slowdowns in the factories are continuing. The Iran Workers' Solidarity Committee in particular has threatened that if the 400 workers in detention are not set free during the next few weeks, strikes will be resumed.

The regime dreads the economic wheels of the country being paralyzed and further strikes in the oil industry and a cut in oil exports which has created an economic crisis. The regime has held a number of meetings between the workers of the country's industrial units and responsible elements in the Ministry of Labor. The most important subject discussed in these meetings was the release of workers held in detention.

Airline Personnel Strike Paralyzes Travel

GF161032 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] A strike by the national Iranian airline has paralysed domestic and international flights. According to a Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Tehran, a 3-day strike by flight and technical workers of the Iranian national airline has paralysed the domestic and international flight schedule between Tehran, Mashhad, Ahvaz, Paris, London, and Frankfurt. Cancellation of domestic flights was announced over the mass media, but the international flights were halted without prior notice.

The Nejat-e Iran correspondent said the motive for the strike is the dissatisfaction of the crew and pilots on various grounds. As a result there have been several strikes. The reason is mostly

attributed to regime distrust of the political sincerity of the workers.

Last Tuesday the domestic flight between Mashhad and Tehran was interfered with by the congress of the Islamic committee stationed at the airport. A search of the pilots and crew and their belongings and personal and technical equipment, and scrutiny of the flight programs by the committee members, resulted in the Iranian national airline workers' strike. The same day, service between Mashhad and Tehran was cancelled. A recent clash between the members of the committee and workers of the Iranian national airline resulted in the detention of two pilots and four crewmembers.

Similarly, other flights to the north, south, and west in Iran were cancelled on Tuesday and Wednesday due to the workers' strike. The flight cancellations were revealed the same evening over radio broadcasts. Thursday morning, yesterday, one and one-half hours before an international flight, the aircraft, pilots, and crew were again searched by officials of the Islamic committee at the airport.

Consequently, they went on strike in protest and their colleagues joined them. Local passengers had to return to their homes but the passengers awaiting the flight at Orly airport at Paris and Heathrow Airport in London remained stranded. Among the stranded in Paris was a seven-member Afghan family who last week had travelled to Paris from Tehran on forged passports and who had been apprehended by the Paris police. Police ordered this family to return to Tehran by the flight that was cancelled.

Feda'iyan-e Khalq Issues Anniversary Message

LD161437 (Clandestine) Voice of Feda'i in Persian 1700 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] The message of the Central Committee of the Organization of Fada'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas, marking the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the organization and the 7th anniversary of the armed uprising on 11 February 1979, was issued last week.

The message of the Central Committee of the Organization of Fada'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas, the text of which was broadcast by the Voice of Fada'i, while referring to the mounting revolutionary struggles by the working class and the constantly growing mass movement in the climate of the daily-increasing economic and political crises, emphasized that the Islamic Republic's sovereignty, after 6 years of political and economic tyranny over the masses, is moving toward certain decline and destruction. The said message, addressed to Iranian workers, emphasized the need to meticulously understand the existing political groupings, their positions, and nature to prevent the erratic course of the revolutionary struggles of the masses and their being afflicted by their past fate. This message, apart from referring to the monarchists whose counterrevolutionary nature is patently obvious to the workers — and there is no doubt whatsoever among the masses about them — also referred to the National Resistance Council, saying that these people, too, want the bureaucratic and military apparatus and imperialist overlordship in Iran to remain and that their opposition to the Islamic Republic regime amounts to opposition to Khomeyni and not the regime, since these people, too, wish to have a religious government in Iran under the name of the Islamic Republic and their liberal promises are nothing but a trick and a lie.

The message of the Central Committee of the organization, referring to the recent letters written by such reactionaries as Bani-Sadr and Madani to Rafsanjani and Khomeyni, then exposed yet another grouping which has recently taken shape among a wing of the counterrevolutionary groupings of the ruling regime following the growth and rise of the radical struggles of the masses that aim to save the regime from the present impasse and certain downfall.

The message added: The differences that recently emerged within the National Resistance Council, culminating in the withdrawal of Bani-Sadr and a number of other members from the National Resistance Council as well as the inclination of the Democratic Party of Kordestan to negotiate with the regime, fully reflect these changes in the present political alignment.

The message of the Central Committee of the Organization of Fada'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas continued as follows: The crisis currently faced by the regime is far greater than that of preventing its definite downfall. The current critical situation and the realization of the masses' revolutionary demands call for a fundamental, revolutionary change in society; and the only solution that could save the people's masses from the burden of all the current economic, social, and political oppressions lies in a democratic, revolutionary solution to problems by overthrowing the Islamic Republic, setting up the power of the masses, and dismantling everything that is old and reactionary.